



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI)

And

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)

**Department of Water Resources and Irrigation/ Department of
Agriculture**

**NP Modernization of Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project -
Phase 3**

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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Executive Summary

The International Development Association IDA is supporting the third phase of the Modernization of the Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (RJKIP III) in Nepal, following the completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2, set to close on July 15, 2025. The project will be jointly implemented by the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation (MoEWRI) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) through their respective departments, the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DoWRI) and the Department of Agriculture (DOA), maintaining a Project Implementation Office (PIO) in these departments. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve irrigation services and agricultural productivity in the target areas. The Project comprises four components: (1) Irrigation Improvement and Development, (2) Watershed Management, (3) Agriculture Support Services, and (4) Institutional Support and Project Management. RJKIP III will be implemented in the Kailali district of the Far Western Province, covering the Ghodaghodi, Bhajani, Joshipur, and Bardgoriya Rural Municipalities. The third phase will focus on the Patharaiya area, covering 17,500 hectares west of the areas covered in the first two phases.

In alignment with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental and Social Standards, particularly ESS 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, RJKIP III has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP aims to ensure a systematic, transparent, and participatory approach to stakeholder engagement and information disclosure, maintain positive stakeholder relationships, monitor stakeholder feedback, and implement an accessible and responsive grievance redress mechanism. The SEP has been adapted to the nature and scale of the project and its potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

The implementing partners and PIO used participatory approaches, including consultations, public meetings, focus groups, and interviews, to design the project and prepare social screening, SEP, Labor Management procedures, scoping study, and EIA gap analysis. Key stakeholders were potential beneficiaries, farmers, Water Users Associations, community forest user groups, local government representatives, Indigenous Tharu people, and women, with special attention to disadvantaged groups. Consultations were also held with officials from MoEWRI, MoALD, DOA, DoWRI, MoFE, MoF, the National Planning Commission, and local municipalities to understand their roles and management of the project's social and environmental risks.

The SEP identifies three main stakeholder groups: i) Affected Parties, such as community organizations, Community Forest user groups, farmers groups/cooperatives, and women's groups; ii) Other interested Parties, such as MoEWRI, line departments of MoALD and DoWRI, private agribusiness partners, NGOs associated with forestry, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, natural resource management, and rural development. iii) Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Households, such as landless and marginal farmers, Dalit households, women-headed households, disabled households, as well as households designated below the poverty line.

The SEP includes stakeholder engagement through publications, website updates, telephone communication, public consultations, participatory assessments, and surveys. Special measures will engage vulnerable households via focus groups and inclusive beneficiary identification. Project information will be shared in local languages, and all E&S plans and documents will be disclosed on the ministry's websites.

The SEP will be implemented by the Project Implementation Office (PIO) under DoWRI and the Agriculture Component Implementation Unit (ACIU) under DoA through the SEIDU and E&S focal persons. Local social mobilizers will assist in engaging primary stakeholders throughout the project.

The project will implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for stakeholder queries, complaints, and concerns, focusing on prompt, low-cost corrective actions and serving as an early warning system. PIO/SEIDU will oversee and report on SEP implementation, which will be regularly monitored and updated to reflect major project changes. A specialized, survivor-centric Social Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) grievance resolution approach will also be in place to look into any SEA/SH issues.

The tentative budget for the SEP implementation is NRs 5,376,072.00. RJKIP-III will review the plan biannually to assess and update stakeholder classification and engagement as needed.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACIU	Agricultural Component Implementation Unit
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CFUG	Community Forestry User Group
DoFSC	Department of Forests and Soil Conservation
DoWRI	Department of Water Resources and Irrigation
E&S	Environment and Social
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environment Social Commitment Plan
ESCoP	Environment and Social Code of Practice
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
ESIRT	Environment and Social Incident Report Template
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GFP	Grievance Focal Point
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSSC	Grant Support Selection Committee
IDA	International Development Association
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperative Agency
JPM	Joint Participatory Management
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
MIS	Management Information System
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation
MoF	Ministry of Finance

MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoITFE	Ministry of Industries, Tourism, Forests and Environment
MOM	Management Operation and Maintenance
NDRRMA	National Disaster Risk Reduction Authority
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEC	Pathariya Extension Canal
PIO	Project Implementation Office
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RJKIP	Rani Jamara Kularia Irrigation Project
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TTL	Task Team Leader
VCDP	Vulnerable Communities Development Plan
WB	World Bank
WUA	Water Users Association

1 Introduction/Project Description

The Rani Jamara Kularia-III (RJKIP-III) project aims to improve irrigation services and promote improved farming practices for farmers from Pathraiya to Kandra River, covering eight existing irrigation schemes and some rainfed areas.

The proposed operation is the third phase of the IDA-supported RJKIP (Phase 1&2) that closes on July 15, 2025. Phase 1 modernized the higher-order irrigation infrastructure of RJKIP (feeder, intakes, and branch canals, including related flood protection) and enhanced the capacity of WUAs to operate and maintain the improved/new irrigation infrastructure and preparation and initiation of an agricultural development program. Phase 2 focused on modernizing the lower-order irrigation systems of RJKIP (sub-branches, tertiary canals, and watercourses) so that irrigation water can reach farmer fields with the optimal flows, continuation of the WUA/WUC support program, command area protection, and implementation of a comprehensive agricultural improvement program.

Phase 3 will complement the previous phases by utilizing the same intake on the Karnali River, extending through the main and Lamki canals, and emphasizing joint participatory management (JPM) at the community level. This phase aims to empower WUAs to play a significant role in the operation and maintenance of the irrigation subsystem down to the farm level.

1.1 Project Components

Project Development Objective. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve irrigation services and agricultural productivity in the target areas. The project will have the following PDO indicators:

- Farmland benefiting from year-round irrigation services – 17,500 ha
- People benefiting from increased agricultural production (52,000)¹
- People benefiting from enhanced climate resilience – 160,000 (CSC indicator)

The envisaged project components of the third phase of RJKIP comprises the following components.

Component 1: Irrigation improvement and development (US\$90 million)

Component 1 will support the modernization/extension/construction of the higher and lower-order irrigation infrastructure, including the Patharaiya extension canal (PEC), as well as secondary, sub-secondary, and tertiary canals. This component will finance the following activities: (a) Provision of technical assistance for design, monitoring of construction works and quality control, and implementation of the environmental management plan; (b) Construction, rehabilitation, and modernization of the lower-order irrigation infrastructure, including secondaries, sub-secondaries and tertiary canals; (c) Design and construction of flood and erosion protection system in the command area; (d) Improvement, upgrade, and maintenance of rural roads and construction of bridges for better access to the agricultural production areas; and (e) Improvement and upgrading of service roads for better access for maintenance and operation of the canals and canal infrastructure.

¹ Increased agricultural production is defined as increased production resulting from project interventions including but not limited to agriculture assets, improved technologies and services, finance etc. Interventions are aimed at households. Total beneficiaries are calculated assuming average household size of 4.5.

Component 2: Watershed management (US\$10 million)

There are more than 100 natural lakes and wetlands in the project area/district that community user groups have been using for irrigation, tourism (boating), and fisheries, which need improvement and rehabilitation. This component will thus finance the following activities: a) riverbank protection in the command areas; b) watershed conservation activities within the command area, including rivers flowing through the command areas; and c) construction/strengthening/rehabilitation of storage systems for sustainable water storage solutions within the district to mitigate seasonal gaps of irrigation water availability.

Component 3: Agriculture support services (US\$10 million)

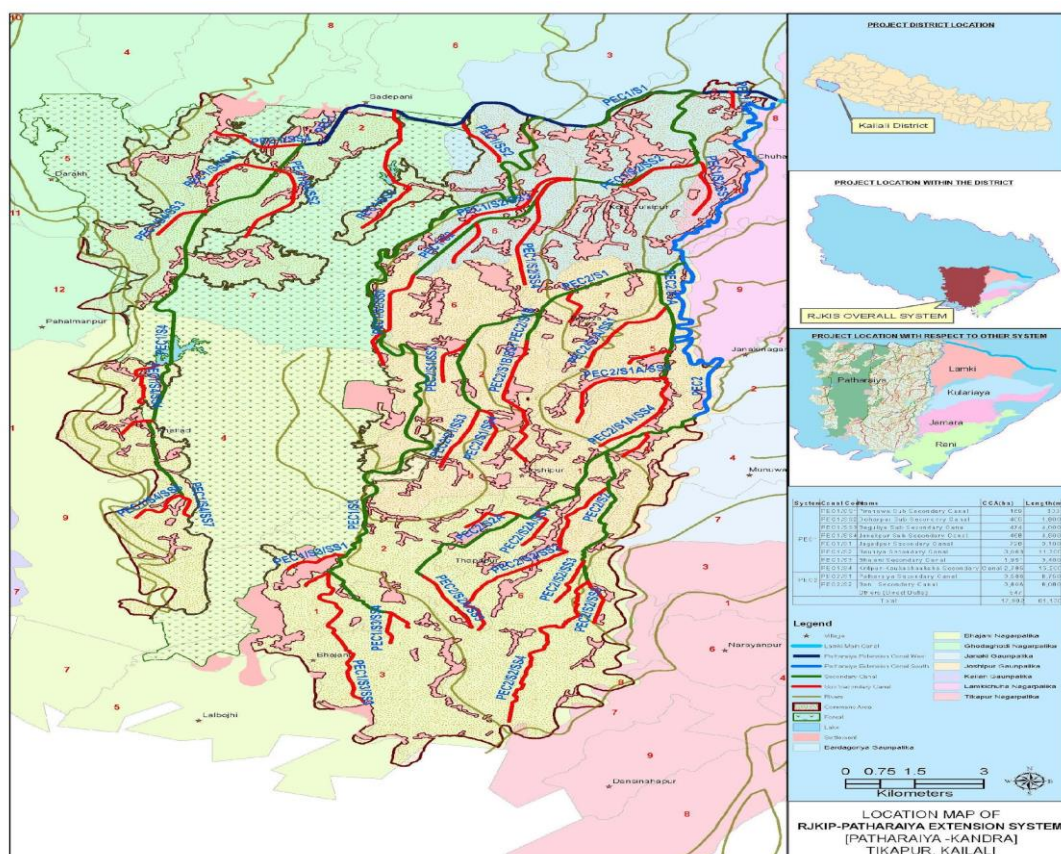
This component will serve the command areas covered by the RJK irrigation system, including those from RJKIP Phases 1 and 2, as well as Pathariya. This component will comprise two sub-components: (i) capacity building for farmers to adapt to modern technologies and farming practices, including value addition and post-production support, as well as project management, and (ii) grants to beneficiaries for seed cooperatives, mechanization, and other eligible inputs.

Component 4: Institutional Support and Project Management (US\$10 million):

This component will finance capacity building and institutional strengthening of WUAs in the project area, as well as project management support and capacity building of the Project Implementation Office (PIO). The component will have two sub-components: i) institutional support and capacity building of WUA and ii) project management.

1.2 Project Location

The proposed project is in Nepal's Terai (plain) area, located in the Kailali District of the Far Western Province. The project covers four municipalities, two at the township levels (Ghodaghodi and Bhajani) and two at the village level (Jhosipur and Bardagoriya). Bhajani Municipality is the leading market center in the project area.



2 Objective/Description of SEP

The RJKIP-III project is being prepared under the World Bank Environment and Social Framework (ESF). In accordance with Environmental and Social Standard ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. This SEP aims to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the project cycle. The SEP outlines how the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities or any activities related to the project. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

Its specific objectives are as follows:

- To establish a methodical approach for stakeholder engagement, enabling the RJKIP-III to project to identify stakeholders and build and maintain positive relationships, particularly with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle.
- To incorporate views of stakeholders into project design and enhance the project's environmental and social sustainability.
- To promote and facilitate effective, inclusive engagement with project-affected and other interested parties throughout the project lifecycle on issues that may impact them.
- To ensure timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriately formatted disclosure of project information on environmental and social risks and impacts to stakeholders.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive channels to raise issues and grievances, enabling the RJKIP-III to project to respond to and address them effectively

The SEP will be disclosed early and before the project appraisal. The Borrower should seek stakeholder feedback on the SEP, including stakeholder identification and future engagement plans. The SEP is a "living document" that will be updated as the project progresses. Any significant changes to the SEP will be re-disclosed by the Borrower.

3 Stakeholder identification and analysis per project components

3.1 Methodology

For the RJKIP-III, the following stakeholders have been identified and analyzed per project component. These stakeholders include affected parties (as defined in section 3.2), other interested parties (as defined in section 3.3) and disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups (as defined in section 3.4).

3.2 Affected Parties

Affected parties include local communities, community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category.

Table 1: List of possible project-affected parties by components

Components of the RJKIP	Possible Affected Parties
Component 1: Irrigation Improvement and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households losing land, structures, or assets, leading to physical/economic displacement or temporary access obstruction. • Long terms users of the land (non-title holders) • Users of ecosystem services, including CFUGs Traditional institutions like the Badghar/Bhalmansa or Mukhiya • Former bonded labours • Local farmer's Cooperatives and Groups • Water Users Associations (WUAs)
Component 2: Watershed Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community (including IPs and Dalit Groups) • Long-term users of the land (non-title holders) • Former bonded labors • Farmer and grazing land users • Lake Management Committee • Community Forest User Group (CFUGs)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing and New Water User Associations (WUAs) • Traditional institutions like the Badghar/Bhalmansa or Mukhiya • Local farmer's Cooperatives and Groups.
Component 3: Agriculture Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Municipality/Rural Municipality • Long terms users of the land (non-title holders) • Local Farmers and Farmer Groups • Former bonded labours • Water User Associations (WUAs) • Agriculture Knowledge Center • Agriculture cooperatives • Women's Groups (farmers) and Marginalized Communities • Local cooperatives (working in the agriculture sector) • Agrovets • Academic/agricultural colleges and government-recognized research institutions
Component 4: Institutional Support and Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoWRI • Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project PIO • Agricultural Component Implementation Unit (ACIU) • Water User Associations (WUAs) • Local Farmers • Community Members

3.3 Other interested parties

Other interested parties are individuals or groups interested in the project for various reasons, including professional, economic, political, social, or environmental concerns. These stakeholders extend beyond the directly affected communities and encompass a broader range of entities. The table below provides a detailed list of these interested parties, highlighting their relevance and potential involvement in the project.

Table 2: List of possible interested parties

Interested parties	Interest in the project
International Level	
Environmental I/NGOs and Activists, NGOs working on IPs and Human rights, Gender Activists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the project's impacts, the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and associated opportunities.
Development partners and Agencies (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunities for scaling project investments, e.g., ADB, JICA, Project management and scalable lessons.
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides research and advisory services on irrigation efficiency and watershed management
Academics and researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible research work at the project site to provide scientific knowledge of the project's risks, impacts and opportunities.
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers technical support for sustainable agricultural practices.
• Federal Level	
National Planning Commission,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring alignment of RJKIP with national development goals.
Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation (MoEWRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary executing agency for irrigation projects in Nepal.
Ministry of Forests and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees clearance for project site development and management for compensatory tree plantation Ensures compliance with environmental regulations and sustainable watershed management.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports agricultural extension and value chain development.
Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DoWRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements policies and oversees project execution.
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates funding agreements with international donors
National Disaster Risk Reduction Authority (NDRRMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Warning System
NGOs with a focus on E&S Gender issues, IPs, and Dalit rights issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents the interests of different interested parties and vulnerable groups
Media (Federal to Local level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate information dissemination, accountability transparency, stakeholder interest, project publicity, and amplify local community concerns.

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents the interests of Indigenous groups
Academic institutions such as universities and think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research/study opportunities for the students on various issues related to the impact of large-scale irrigation projects on livelihood
Provincial Level (Sudurpaschim Province) and Local Levels	
Provincial concerned Ministries and Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impacts (positive and negative) of the project activities and contribution to the social development of the project • Contribution to the economic development of the project • Possible impacts on E&S include forest-tree clearance, management of compensatory tree plantation, and leasing of forest land.
Municipal and Ward office of project area (local government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing various E&S risks and impacts triggered by the project, including hearing of complaints and grievances. • Issuing permits and “No Objection” as per the local laws
Other communities residing in the area not directly affected by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S risks, benefits, and opportunities unveiled by the project
Chambers of Commerce and business associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business opportunities unveiled by the project activities
Mass Media (FM/community radios, newspapers, TV channels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide information and news about the project to their listeners, • Accountability for project/public funds • Represents public interest
District offices such as the District Administration Office, District Coordination Committee, Division Forest Office, Land Revenue Office, Land Survey Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining law and order, managing disputes, and facilitating land acquisition and compensation payments • Coordinating development activities in the district • Manage forest area, facilitate forest land for the project, and facilitate tree clearance and replantation.

3.4 Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups

Within the Project area, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include but are not limited to the following.

Table 3: List of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups categorized by components

Components of the RJKIP	Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups	Possible barriers to information and project benefits
Component 1: Irrigation Improvement and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs, including Dalits who will lose land and other assets • Women-headed households who will lose land and other assets • Former bonded labors • Elderly, People with disabilities • Marginal landholders whose land and assets will be acquired • Acquisition of farmland used by the Sharecroppers • Long-term users of the land (non-title holders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely information on project activities and opportunities • Lack of information on equitable benefit sharing and pro-poor decisions • Unable to understand the scope of the benefits offered by the project and make appropriate decisions. • Lack of information on deed transfer and payment. • Unable to participate in consultations organized by the project due to location, timing, and social and financial conditions
Component 2: Watershed Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation-dependent poor households • IPs, including Dalits • Former bonded labors • Women-headed households • Long-term users of the land (non-title holders) • Elderly, People with disabilities • Marginal landholders and sharecroppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely information on project activities and opportunities • Lack of information on equitable benefit sharing and pro-poor decisions • Unable to understand the scope of the benefits offered by the project and make appropriate decisions. • Lack of information on deed transfer and payment. • Unable to participate in consultations organized by the project due to location, timing, and social and financial conditions
Component 3: Agriculture Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women-led farmer cooperatives • Dalits and IP entrepreneurs, and farmer cooperatives • Long-term users of the land (non-title holders) • Marginal landholders • Former bonded labors • Sharecroppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information on project activities • Lack of information on capacity building concerning hands-on training, on-farm demonstrations and field days, and travel seminars • Lack of information leading to inaccessibility of women, Dalits, and IP entrepreneurs on agriculture support services, including climate-smart technologies and improved varieties
Component 4: Institutional Support and Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

Components of the RJKIP	Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups	Possible barriers to information and project benefits

4 Stakeholder Engagement Program

4.1 Summary of Preliminary Stakeholder Consultation

To prepare this SEP, preliminary stakeholder engagements were conducted on 10 February 2025 at Vasistha Hotel, Ghodaghodi Municipality-ward 1 Sukhad, Kailali of Sudurpaschim Province.

A stakeholder consultation meeting discussed key issues, concerns, and recommendations regarding the proposed canal alignment and irrigation project. The meeting focused on minimizing social and environmental impacts while maximizing agricultural and ecological benefits. The participants included local farmers, representatives from marginalized communities, government officials, and technical experts.

Summary of the Preliminary Stakeholder Consultations

- Canal Alignment and Agricultural Considerations

The northern belt of the proposed canal alignment comprises significant agricultural land, including vegetable and fruit farms. Stakeholders recommended realigning the canal towards the northern side to minimize riverbank erosion. Additionally, aligning the canal along the Bhabar region would increase command area coverage while ensuring sufficient water access for wildlife. It was suggested that existing irrigation canals be restored and integrated into the project instead of constructing entirely new infrastructure.

- Social and Environmental Concerns

Participants emphasized the need for commendable efforts to mitigate social and environmental impacts. The Raji, Mukta Kamaiya, and Squatter communities, along with households with disabled members, should be recognized as vulnerable groups. The Bhajani community, which faces flood inundation, should be relocated to safer areas. Furthermore, a comprehensive agricultural land protection program should be implemented to restrict land fragmentation and ensure the sustainable use of irrigated land.

To address environmental concerns, the project should initiate forest and water resource protection campaigns alongside watershed conservation efforts. Extensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has resulted in increased soil acidity; therefore, provisions for soil testing, compost manure training, and sustainable farming practices should be introduced.

- Compensation and Community Support

One primary concern was fair and transparent compensation for affected families, including loss of agricultural land and housing. Compensation rates should be consistent across government projects and account for accessibility factors. Special considerations must be made for settlements near the main canal, ensuring proper mitigation measures to reduce risks of human fatalities.

- Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation

The Mohana River hosts dolphin populations, necessitating conservation efforts alongside ecotourism promotion. Infrastructure in forested areas should be designed to allow access to water for wild animals. A detailed biodiversity impact assessment should be conducted, particularly concerning migratory birds, aquatic species, and traditional water bodies. River training and embankment activities must be carried out to prevent erosion, particularly along the Kanda and Pathariya rivers.

- Infrastructure and Safety Measures

- The consultation highlighted the need for structured mitigation measures in high-risk areas. Settlements such as Santipur, Janaki, and Tikapur municipalities have experienced past inundations due to irrigation projects. Therefore, flood management strategies must be integrated into the design. Wildlife crossings should be identified and incorporated to prevent barriers between community forests and settlements.

Regarding safety, proper orientation should be provided to local communities and workers on gender-based violence and sexual exploitation. Additionally, labor camps should be established away from settlements and should adhere to strict codes of conduct

- **Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)**

A structured GRM should be made accessible to all affected communities, including Dalits and women groups. The intake of grievances should be expanded to social media platforms for broader accessibility. The mechanism should ensure prompt resolution and transparency, with key representatives from agriculture farms, local government, and water user associations involved in decision-making.

- **Irrigation and Agricultural Modernization**

The proposed project is expected to enhance agricultural productivity and commercialization, reducing dependency on foreign employment. Capacity-building programs should be conducted, including training on alternative farming techniques for flood-prone areas. A focus on sustainable agricultural practices, rather than excessive use of chemical fertilizers, is necessary. The modernization of 128 old Farmer-Managed Irrigation Systems (FMIS) is seen as a positive step toward efficient water use.

- **Community Engagement and Cultural Considerations**

Local communities must be actively engaged in documentation, reporting, and knowledge transfer related to the project. Traditional water use, such as operating grinding mills (*Panighatta*), must be studied and preserved. Additionally, religious and cultural practices along riverbanks should be considered when modifying water flow.

The detailed summary of preliminary consultations that were conducted during the preparation is in Annex 1.

4.3 Summary of project stakeholder needs and methods, tools, and techniques for stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan below outlines the engagement process and methods, including sequencing, topics of consultations, and target stakeholders. The World Bank and the Borrower do not tolerate reprisals and retaliation against project stakeholders who share their views about Bank-financed projects.

Table 4: SEP Summary Table

SEP Summary					
Project Stage	Target Stakeholder	Topic of Consultation/Message	Methods Proposed	Responsibility	Frequency
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households losing land/assets or facing temporary access obstruction Community members in the project areas IP and Dalit organizations, women groups, and local youths. former bonded-labors, long-term users of the land (non-title holders) Farmer Cooperatives and groups WUAs CFUGs and ecosystem service users Affected Municipalities Traditional institutions like the Badghar/Bhalmansa, Mukhiya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Project details, components, and locations. Identify stakeholder concerns and priorities Explain potential E&S risks and impacts and the mitigation measures Explain details of land requirements, RAP preparation and mitigation process including compensation Provide information about resettlement supports, livelihood restoration and access to project benefits. Disclose draft ESIA/RAP/SEP/LMP, and other E&S instruments for feedback before finalization. Provide procedure and contact for additional project information. Inform about the PIO and ACIU established as part of the project and the services it provides. Discussion on stakeholder engagement and consultation methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public hearings scheduled community consultations Effective and transparent GRM system FGDs, formal and group meetings One-to-one meeting upon request Site visits Project website and use of social media Printed materials in local language (leaflets, fact sheets, brochures etc.) Publications Surveys Participatory assessment Phone conversations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S Unit (SEIDU) of RJKIP/PIO ACIU Social mobilizers of the supervision consultants 	<p>Minimum 1 each Formal Stakeholder consultation on Province, District and local-level and</p> <p>When needed in community and settlement</p> <p>During the preparation of ESIA, RAP, and other required E&S documents</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community downstream of the water storage project • Agriculture colleges and recognized research organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give information on GRM, including the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) complaints process • Provide project updates and receive feedback. • Citizenship Engagement Activities 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEWRI • MoFE, • MoF • MoALD, • D)A, • DWRI, • National Planning Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESIA review and approval • Financing for RAP implementation • Project implementation and resourcing, especially for E&S management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email/ letter correspondence • Circulars • Consultation Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S Unit (SEIDU) of the RJKIP/PIO • ACIU • 	As needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified Project stakeholders, Project affected households, and Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scheduled stakeholder consultations and disclosure of project information per the SEP throughout the Project life cycle • Inform the local communities about the GRM system, services, and SEA/SH complaints process • Explain contractor ESMP • Inform the PIO and ACIU • Consult on potential E&S risks and impacts and the mitigation measures proposed in different E&S instruments. • Provide information on how the local community members can contribute and participate in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scheduled community consultations • Effective and transparent GRM system • FGDs, formal and group meetings • One-to-one meeting upon request • Site visits • Project website and use of social media • Printed materials in the local language (leaflets, fact sheets, brochures, etc) • Publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S Unit (SEIDU) of the RJKIP/PIO • ACIU of the project • Social mobilizers of the project 	<p>As and when needed</p> <p>Quarterly</p>

Implementation		<p>designing and implementing the proposed mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide details on land acquisition, compensation, livelihood support, and GRM for affected individuals.• Share project progress updates and gather Beneficiary feedback and grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveys• Participatory assessment• Phone conversations• Understanding the perception of beneficiaries about the activities and services extended under the project (As part of the citizen engagement activities)		
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4.3 Proposed strategy to incorporate the views of vulnerable groups

The project will seek the views of the vulnerable groups, and the following measures will be taken to remove obstacles and enable full participation/access to information:

Table 5: Proposed consultation strategy for Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Stakeholder	Methods Proposed	Responsibility	Frequency
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of female facilitators • Suitable time and locations as devised by the vulnerable groups • Ensure culturally appropriate consultations • Scheduled community consultations • FGDs, formal and group meetings • One-to-one meeting upon request • Phone conversations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RJKIP/SEIDU • ACIU 	<p>During the preparation of E&S documents/technical documents</p> <p>As and when needed throughout the project cycle</p>
IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use local facilitators or social mobilizers to hold small group meetings in local IP languages, explaining materials and assisting with feedback, grievances, and information for those with language or literacy issues. • Suitable time and locations as suggested by the IPs • Ensure culturally appropriate consultations • Scheduled community consultations • FGDs, formal and group meetings • One-to-one meeting upon request • Phone conversations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RJKIP/SEIDU • ACIU 	<p>During the preparation of E&S documents/technical documents</p> <p>As and when needed throughout the project cycle</p>

Dalits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use local facilitators or social mobilizers to hold small group meetings, explaining materials and assisting with feedback, grievances, and information for those with language or literacy issues.• Suitable time and locations as suggested by the Dalits• Ensure culturally appropriate consultations• Scheduled community consultations• FGDs, formal and group meetings• One-to-one meeting upon request• Phone conversations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RJKIP/SEIDU• ACIU	<p>During the preparation of E&S documents/technical documents</p> <p>As and when needed throughout the project cycle</p>
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4.4 Reporting back to stakeholders

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance, implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance Mechanism, and the project's overall implementation progress.

5 Resources and responsibilities for implementing activities

5.1 Implementation arrangement and resources

The RJKIP will oversee the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities. The entities and individuals responsible for carrying out stakeholder engagement activities are described below:

Table 6: Stakeholder engagement entities and individuals

Responsible person	Responsibilities
RJKIP PIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the SEP and brief MoEWR, DoWRI, and relevant authorities on SEP implementation status. • Provide guidance for SEP implementation and approve the annual budget. • overall guidance to implement the SEP, including timely approval of the required annual budget. • Manage 4-Level GRM escalations from Level 2 and act as the Grievance Focal Point (GFP).
RJKIP/SIEDU and ACIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead SEP implementation, including inclusive GRM, stakeholder consultations, and timely information disclosure. • Prepare and manage the annual SEP budget, monitor implementation, and secure necessary resources. • Update SEP for changes and take corrective actions as needed. • Coordinate the SEP activities among the provincial agencies and Local Levels. • Support preparation and dissemination of quarterly SEP reports.
PIO/SIEDU and Gender focal person in ACIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PIO SEP and GRM implementation • Manage process documentation, stakeholder database, commitment registers, training, and capacity building • Update SEP for changes and take immediate corrective actions the SEP • Coordinate the SEP activities with provincial agencies and Local Levels. • Support preparation and dissemination of quarterly SEP reports
Gender focal person at PIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead implementation of SEA/SH risk mitigation measures in documents like SEP, LMP, Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)/Environment and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) prepared for the project components • Conduct regular consultations in safe and enabling spaces. • Monitor contractor requirements for SEA/SH management in C-ESMP • Ensure that issues related to Gender and GBV, SEA/SH are covered in consultation sessions.

5.2 Budget

A tentative budget for implementing the stakeholder engagement plan over the project period is NRs 5,376,072.00. RJKIP-III will review this plan every six months to determine if any changes to stakeholder classification or engagement are required. If so, the plan will be updated, and a new revision will be redisclosed, with corresponding budget. The detailed budget breakdown is provided in Annex 2.

6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A Grievance Mechanism is a system designed to handle grievances, queries, suggestions, positive feedback, and concerns from project-affected parties and the general public, including those related to the project's environmental and social performance, to be submitted and responded to in a timely manner. This GRM will also incorporate specific procedures to address SEA/SH allegations/complaints/grievances arising from project activities in participating municipalities and provinces.

6.1 Description of the grievance redress mechanism

The RJKIP GRM comprises a sequential and time-bound process of four levels for receiving and addressing project-related feedback and grievances, as explained below.

The grievance hearing process is designed to address complaints and issues raised by stakeholders systematically. It ensures transparency, inclusivity, and fairness in resolving grievances through multiple levels of committees within a specified timeframe.

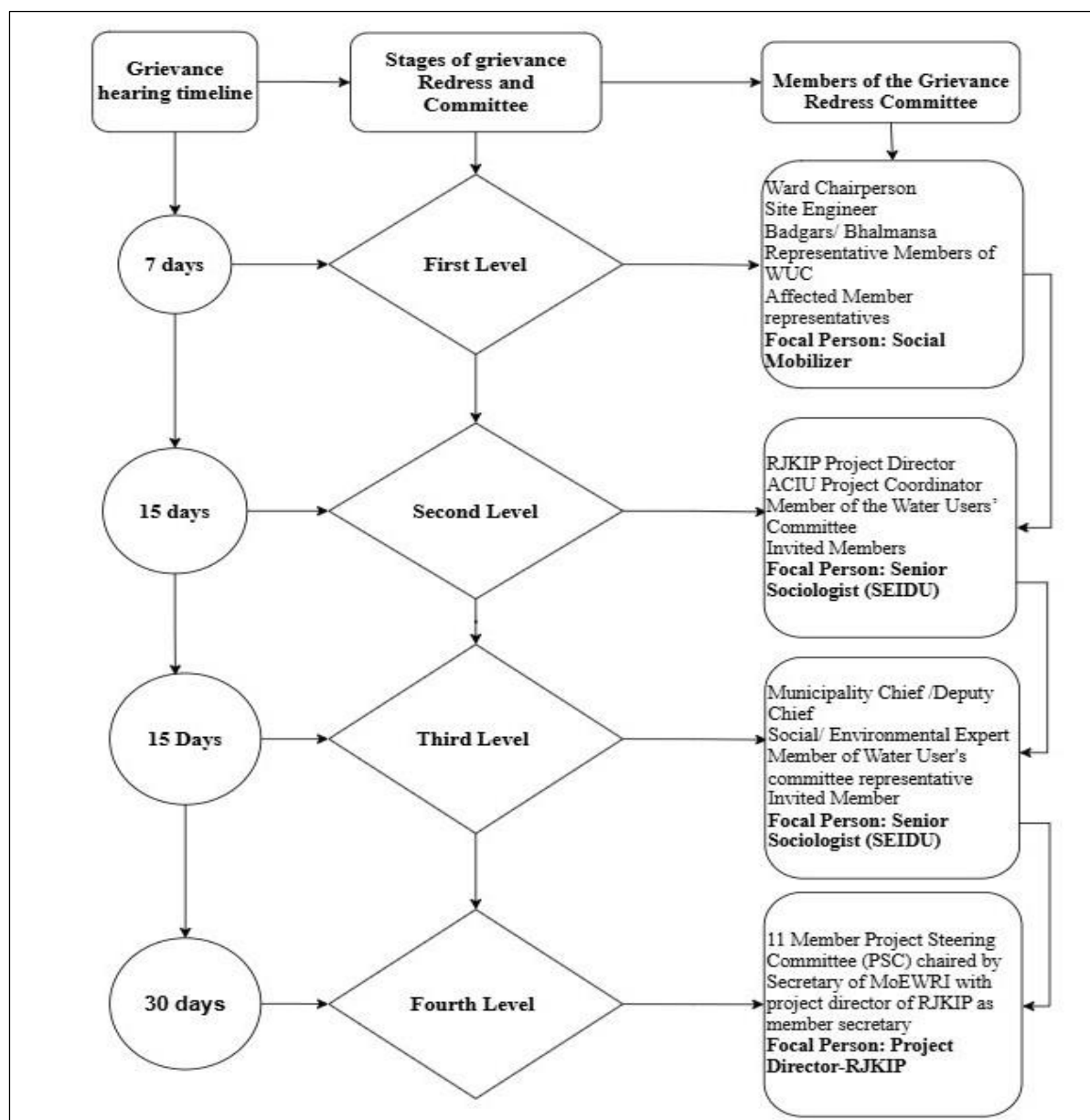


Figure 2: Flow chart of Grievance redress mechanism

The grievance hearing process is conducted in four stages, each handled by a designated committee.

First-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee

Upon receiving a grievance, the first stage hearing committee reviews the complaint within seven (7) days. The social mobilizer will work as a focal person for this stage of the grievance hearing. The members of this committee include:

Ward Chairperson
Site Engineer
Community Leader
Social Mobilizer
Member of the Water Users' Committee
Representative of Affected Person

NB: At least two female members and one from a disadvantaged group will be placed on the committee

Second-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee

If the grievance remains unresolved at the first stage, it progresses to the second-stage grievance hearing committee, which reviews and attempts resolution within fifteen (15) days. The senior sociologist from the SEIDU will be the focal person in this committee. The members of this committee include:

Project Chief
ACIU Head
Senior Sociologist (SIEDU)
Member of the Water Users' Committee
Invited Members

Third-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee

If the grievance is not resolved in the second stage, it moves to the third-stage grievance hearing committee, which is responsible for the final review within fifteen (15) days. The senior sociologist from the SEIDU will be the focal person in this committee. The members of this committee include:

Municipality Chief or Deputy Chief
Senior Sociologist (SIEDU)
Member of the Water Users' Committee
Invited Members

Fourth Stage Project Steering Committee

If grievances remain unresolved at the third stage, they are escalated to the Project Steering Committee of RJKIP, which conducts a final review and decision-making process within 1 month. The committee is chaired by the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation Secretary, with the Project Director of RJKIP serving as the Member Secretary.

If grievances remain unresolved after the fourth stage, legal action may be pursued according to the Nepal government's provision.

The grievance hearing process provides an effective mechanism for addressing complaints and ensuring that stakeholders receive fair and prompt resolutions. Engaging relevant committees at each stage enhances accountability, fosters community trust, and ensures that grievances are organized and transparently handled.

Table 7: Illustrative table on GRM steps

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
GM implementation structure	<p>At the first level, grievances are initially reviewed by the First-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee, which consists of the social mobilizer as the designated GRM Officer. The committee members include the Ward Chairperson, Badghar, members of the Water Users' Committee, and members of the affected people. This committee is required to assess and address grievances within seven (7) days. If the complaint is not satisfactorily resolved at this stage, it escalates to the second level.</p> <p>The Second level consists of the Second-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee, with the senior sociologist from the SIEDU as the GRM focal person. The committee includes the ACIU Head, Grievance Hearing Officer, Social/Environmental Expert, Water Users' Committee Member, and Invited Members. This committee has fifteen (15) days to resolve the grievance. The matter is escalated to the final appeal stage if the complainant is still unsatisfied with the resolution.</p> <p>The Third level involves the Third-Stage Grievance Hearing Committee, led by the Municipality Chief or Deputy Chief. The committee comprises the senior sociologist from SEIDU acting as the GRM officer, a Member of the Water Users' Committee, and Invited Members. This committee reviews the grievance and attempts to resolve it within fifteen (15) days. If the issue remains unresolved, it is forwarded to the third level.</p>	<p>1st level - 7 days</p> <p>2nd level - 15 days</p> <p>3rd level - 15 days</p> <p>4th level - 30 days</p>	PIO

	<p>The final stage of grievance resolution is the Project Steering Committee, which acts as the highest decision-making body in the grievance redress process. This committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation, with the Project Director of RJKIP serving as the Member Secretary. The committee is given a maximum of one (1) month to reach a conclusive decision.</p> <p>If a grievance remains unresolved even after this final stage, legal action may be pursued in accordance with the laws and provisions of the Government of Nepal.</p>		
Grievance uptake	<p>Grievances can be submitted via the following channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toll-free telephone • Short Message Service (SMS) line • E-mail • Letter to Grievance focal points at local facilities • Complaint form to be lodged via any of the above channels • Walk-ins may register a complaint in a grievance logbook at a facility and suggestion box in every affected community [Suggestion box will be kept at the ward office and other publicly important offices) 	Regular	First-tier grievance management committee
Sorting, processing	<p>A digital grievance register will be maintained, and any complaint received is forwarded to each GRC, logged in the register, and categorized according to the following complaint types: 1) Nature of grievances (Social, environmental, technical, financial, or administrative.,</p> <p>2) Severity of the issue: Minor, moderate, or critical.</p> <p>3) Stakeholder involvement: Individual complaint, community issue, or institutional concern.</p>	Upon receipt of a complaint	Local grievance focal points

	4) Urgency: Cases requiring immediate action versus those that can follow a standard resolution process		
Acknowledgment and follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by a unique grievance number from designated GRM handling officer [each stage of GRC]. GRM officers will update the periodic status of grievances with direct communication with the complaint for any additional information required and coordinate with GRCs to ensure timely resolution. Once a grievance is resolved, the complainant receives a formal closure notification summarizing the actions taken and the final decision. If the complainant remains dissatisfied, they are informed about the appeal process and legal recourse as per the Government of Nepal's grievance policies 	Within 2 days of receipt	Local grievance focal points
Verification, investigation, action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The head of each stage leads the investigation of the complaint. Evidence is gathered, and relevant stakeholders are consulted to assess the validity of the complaint. The GRCs will formulate a proposed resolution The resolution is communicated to the complainant by the project grievance focal person or the responsible authority at the respective level 	Within 10 working days	GRC of each level acts as a Complaint Committee.
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Data on complaints are collected in the grievance registry/database and reported to the PIO bimonthly or as necessary.</p> <p>The functioning of the GRM will also be monitored by the PIO and adjusted as needed.</p>	<p>Bimonthly to PIO from 1st and 2nd level</p> <p>Quarterly to WB from PIO</p>	PIO/ WB
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected through follow-up surveys, direct interviews, or feedback forms.	Quarterly	PIO
Training	<p>Training needs for staff/consultants in the PIU, Contractors, and Supervision Consultants are as follows: [insert]</p> <p>1. Training for PIU Staff and Consultants</p>		PIO

	<p>Understanding the GRM Framework: Overview of grievance handling procedures, roles, and responsibilities.</p> <p>Grievance Documentation & Record-Keeping: Training on maintaining grievance registries, recording complaints, and updating databases.</p> <p>Investigation & Verification Techniques: Methods for investigating complaints, gathering evidence, and ensuring transparency.</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement & Communication: Best practices for interacting with complainants, conducting meetings, and responding effectively.</p> <p>Legal & Policy Framework: Understanding national laws, environmental and social safeguards, and donor policies related to grievances.</p> <p>Monitoring & Reporting: Training on data collection, analysis, and preparing periodic grievance reports</p> <p>2. Training for Contractors</p> <p>Awareness of GRM Process: Understanding how the grievance redress system works and its role in addressing complaints.</p> <p>Handling Worker & Community Grievances: Procedures for resolving labor-related and community concerns effectively.</p> <p>Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) Complaints: Addressing worker safety, pollution, and environmental issues.</p> <p>Reporting Mechanisms: Guidelines for documenting and reporting grievances to the PIU.</p> <p>Training delivery methods shall be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and seminars. • Role-playing exercises for grievance handling • Field visits to understand real-life grievance scenarios • Online training sessions for remote staff and stakeholders 		
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<p>If relevant, payment of reparations following complaint resolution</p>	<p>1. Determination of Reparations</p> <p>The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will assess the nature and impact of the complaint to determine if reparations are necessary. The amount and type of reparation will be based on the severity of the grievance, project policies, and applicable legal frameworks.</p> <p>2. Eligible Recipients</p> <p>Directly affected individuals (e.g., landowners, farmers, laborers, or displaced households).</p> <p>Communities impacted by project activities (e.g., environmental damage, livelihood disruption).</p> <p>Workers affected by labor-related grievances.</p> <p>3. Forms of Reparations</p> <p>Monetary Compensation: Affected individuals will receive direct financial payments for damages such as property loss, land acquisition, or livelihood disruption.</p> <p>Land or Asset Replacement: If land or property is impacted, equivalent land or alternative compensation may be provided.</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration Support: Assistance such as agricultural inputs, job opportunities, or business support for affected individuals.</p> <p>Community-Based Benefits: If the grievance affects a community, compensation may include infrastructure improvements (e.g., roads, water supply, or schools).</p> <p>4. Payment and Disbursement Process</p> <p>Payments will be made through verified bank transfers or direct cash payments as per government and project financial regulations.</p> <p>Disbursements will be processed within a specified timeline after approval by the GRC.</p> <p>Transparency measures such as signed receipts and public disclosure will be ensured.</p> <p>5. Monitoring and Follow-Up</p>		
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	<p>The Project Implementation Office (PIO) will track and confirm that recipients have received their reparations.</p> <p>A grievance monitoring system will ensure that all compensations are provided fairly, and disputes are resolved.</p>		
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6 SEA/SH GRM

The SEA/SH risk assessment for RJKIP-III marks it at a moderate level, considering the client's capacity and the prevalence of sexual/gender-based violence (S/GBV) in the project area. The SEA/SH GRM should ensure that a survivor-centered approach is streamlined in all responses, with service availability from specialized GBV service providers and the project's accountability in responding to violence.

SEA/SH GRM Procedure

RJKIP-III can replicate and/or upscale the existing SEA/SH GRM system instituted as part of the RJKIP-II, which includes the following process.

a. Receiving and Recording Grievance

The complainant can file a written or verbal complaint, or a representative can file a complaint after receiving the survivor's consent. Grievances can be filed to the SEA/SH gender focal point at the project implementation office (PIO). Upon receiving consent from the survivor, the grievance system will record complaints through self-disclosure and identification methods.

b. GBV Referral

The designated gender focal point at the PIO shares the grievance case with the Project GRM Committee upon receiving any direct complaint. The gender focal at the PIO will record, document, coordinate, and communicate. The GRM committee identifies relevant listed GBV service providers according to the needs and consent of the survivor to proceed further.

c. SEA/SH GRM Case Update Recording

After the case has been received and the Project GRM committee upon consent from the survivor, refers the case to local service providers as per the need, refers the case to a service provider, the records of the grievance, with minimal information about the survivor and with confidentiality, shall be updated periodically by the PIO gender focal. The status of the case and updates will be recorded for future reference and stored confidentially

d. GRM GBV Process

- I. All staff, volunteers, consultants, and sub-contractors will be encouraged to report or disclose suspected or actual SEA/SH cases arising from any project activities.
- II. The project will inform gender focal on how to report cases of S/GBV and Code of Conduct breaches.
- III. Upon the consent of the survivor to receive available GBV services, the case will be referred to the listed service provider. According to the nature of the case, the survivor can receive counselling services, health services, or legal support. Whatever is decided will need further validation with the survivor's informed consent, which will be documented. In cases where the perpetrator is not identified, the survivor still receives the necessary support. The PIO gender focal will follow up on the case and update the GRM Committee periodically.
- IV. The Committee shall be aware that its job is not to deal directly with S/GBV cases but to render and administer referrals to services and their follow-up.
- V. The project can arrange an external monitoring team, independent of the committee members, to monitor the performance and progress of S/GBV GRM systems.

6.1 GBV Service Provider

the project will map locally available service providers and develop coordination models for support services. The PIO gender focal will establish regular coordination with the service providers and inform the committee on the status and progress of the services rendered. The GRM committee will facilitate any further process requiring further referral or any other support for the survivor.

SEA/SH Monitoring, Reporting and Feedback

- The focal person is responsible for monitoring the response measures and maintaining close communication and coordination with the referred services.
- A monthly progress report will be submitted to the PIO, with no personal details disclosed about the survivors but the number of cases managed, and the kind of services provided. Feedback from complainants on their satisfaction with the resolution process and services received will be collected every month until the grievance is resolved and formally closed in the GRM.
- With the written and informed consent of the survivor, the Focal Person² will report minimal information to the PIO.
- The PIO will then provide the same minimal information to the Bank Task Team Leader (TTL).

6.2 Incident recording and reporting to World Bank

SEA/SH GRM information collected from survivors will include details about the incident, its impact, and the necessary response measures. This includes basic personal information (if the survivor is willing to share), such as age, gender, occupation, and relation to the project. The incident report will document the date, time, and location, along with a description of what happened, the people involved, and any immediate actions taken. Additionally, the impact of the incident, whether physical, psychological, economic, or social, will be recorded, as well as any support the survivor has received or requires, such as medical care, legal aid, or psychosocial assistance. If the survivor has already lodged a complaint elsewhere or is aware of existing grievance mechanisms, that information will also be captured while ensuring confidentiality and protection from retaliation.

The World Bank will be notified within 48 hours after learning about any SEA/SH incident. The minimum information to be shared with the World Bank team will focus on a concise yet comprehensive incident summary, including the type of incident, affected individuals (without disclosing sensitive personal details), and the severity of the impact. It will outline actions taken in response, such as medical or legal interventions, and any engagement with local authorities or project representatives. Additionally, the status of the case within the project's GRM will be reported, including pending actions and challenges faced in resolving the issue. If the survivor has requested confidentiality, this will be strictly maintained, along with an assessment of any potential risks of retaliation or further harm.

² Depends on where the grievance originated.

7 Monitoring and reporting

PIO social officers will coordinate SEP monitoring, ensuring timely and high-quality data collection from all field offices, including the ACIU.

7.1 Summary of SEP monitoring and reporting (including indicators)

The SEP will be monitored through qualitative progress reports and quantitative metrics linked to results indicators on stakeholder engagement and grievance performance. To ensure desired outcomes, the SEP will be monitored throughout the project lifecycle to determine its effectiveness, including the methods used and the accuracy of the mapping results.

SEP reporting will include the following:

- (i) Progress reporting on the ESS10-Stakeholder Engagement commitments under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- (ii) Cumulative qualitative reporting on the feedback received during SEP activities, in particular
 - (a) issues that have been raised that can be addressed through changes in project scope and design and reflected in the basic documentation such as the Project document, Environmental and Social Assessment, SEA/SH Action Plan and other E&S instruments, if needed.
 - (b) issues that have been raised and can be addressed during project implementation.
 - (c) issues that have been raised that are beyond the scope of the project and are better addressed through alternative projects, programs or initiatives, and
 - (d) issues that the project cannot address due to technical, jurisdictional or excessive cost-associated reasons. Meeting minutes summarizing the attendees' views can also be annexed to the monitoring reports.
- (iii) Quantitative reporting based on the indicators is included in the SEP. An illustrative set of indicators for monitoring and reporting is included in [Annex 3](#).

7.2 Reporting back to the stakeholder group

The SEP will be revised and updated as necessary during project implementation.

The PIO E&S specialist, with support from the PIO project staff, will summarize internal reports on public grievances, inquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, every month and will report and submit to the PIO.

Based on the monthly report, the PIO will prepare a Six-Monthly Report, which will provide detailed information on

- Stakeholder consultations organized in the review period, including questions and concerns raised by the participants and the response from the Project
- List of Project-related information disseminated to the stakeholders, including the distribution of updated FAQs or Response Reports (“You Ask We Answer”)

- Number of grievances recorded during the review period, their nature and categorization, the number of solved grievance and their implementation status, number of closed grievances, and unsolved grievance and their status.
- An analysis of the trend and nature of the grievance received during the review period and the recommendation of a set of probable corrective and preventive actions to minimize grievance of a specific nature.

The monthly and six-monthly SEP reports will be disseminated through the PIO to project beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout the project. The report will also be posted on the Project's website and shared with the World Bank.

Annex 1: Summary of preliminary consultations

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
<p>Date: 2025/02/10</p> <p>Place: Vasistha hotel, Sukkhad, Ghodaghodi Municipality ward-1, Kailali</p> <p>Total participants:48</p> <p>Male: 43</p> <p>Female: 5</p>			
1	Badagoriya RM Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern belt of the present canal alignment has more agricultural land (vegetables and fruits), and to reduce river cutting, the canal could be aligned to the northern side - The northern belt of the current canal alignment contains more agricultural land (including vegetables and fruits). In addition to it, to minimize riverbank erosion, the canal could be realigned to the northern part. - For the successful implementation of the project, we are ready to coordinate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shifting the canal northward is not technically feasible because it merely extends the existing canal. Since the canal will remain below the level of the agricultural land, relocating it alone will not expand the command area. - Project will continuously coordinate with stakeholders during the planning, study, construction and operation phase
2	Ghodaghadi Municipality, Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is a good effort to bring uniformity through consultation meetings of the project of national pride - Must be concerned and make commendable efforts to reduce the social and environmental impacts. - Although the country is agricultural, the AC occupation cannot grow because of the lack of irrigation. - we must coordinate with related stakeholders - Aligning the canal with the Bhabar area would create more command area, and wildlife would get ample water for drinking. - The north-south water flow direction must be carefully considered, as it may result in damming and inundation of agricultural lands and settlement areas in the northern region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project's impact on families and communities, particularly concerning agricultural and housing losses, will be addressed through appropriate compensation measures. - For flood management, a regulatory valve will be constructed, which is considered in the technical plan. - Covers have been proposed over the canal near the settlement area and will be implemented during the construction - Project component includes the enhancement of agriculture in the command area, and capacity-building activities for farmers will be done during the implementation phase

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main canal adjoining the settlement may have the risk of human fatalities. In this case, there must be mitigation measures 	
3	Bhajani Municipality Ward 4, Chairperson (Municipality Spokesperson)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Raji community, which is a marginalized and disadvantaged community, must be considered in the Vulnerable Group along with Mukta Kamaiya and squatter community and households with disabled members. - The flood-inundated area/settlement in the Bhajani community must also be considered a vulnerable community and needs to be resettled elsewhere in a suitable area. - This project must consider agricultural land protection programs and plotting (land fragmentation) must be restricted to use more of the agricultural land that will be irrigated. - Environmental Protection campaign (forest and water resources protection) and watershed protection shall be launched by the project. - Chemical fertilizers, Insecticides and pesticides are extensively used by farmers, and soil tests have also revealed that the soil in agricultural lands is acidic. Soil test and more acidic in agricultural land - Provision of training and support to the local community to produce and use compost manure - How the project affected the family/ community will be compensated regarding their agricultural and house loss. - Dolphins are inherited in the Mohana River. The activities shall be included in dolphin conversation along with promoting ecotourism from different lakes and river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement plan, IPP, and GESI will be prepared, and issues of Indigenous people will be included in the study - Resettlement of flood-affected families in the past is beyond the scope of RJKIP - River training and lining of the canal sides will be done to protect adjacent land - An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared - The project's impact on families and communities, particularly concerning agricultural and housing losses, will be addressed through appropriate compensation measures. - A detailed compensation plan will be developed to ensure fair and adequate restitution for the affected individuals, in line with legal and ethical guidelines. - Study on biodiversity will be conducted, and activities will be included in ESMP - Lake modernization will enhance the quality of maintaining biodiversity - For flood management, a regulatory valve will be constructed to regulate water discharge, which is considered in the technical plan.
4	Head of District Coordination Community, Kailali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most important project for overall enhancement of livelihood - Canal in the forest area should be designed and built so wild animals can access water. - Proper orientation to the local community and the workers about vulnerable and marginalized communities about Gender-based Violence and Sexual exploitation - Addressing issues of the Badi community - Modernization of agriculture must not focus on excessive use of chemical fertilizer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canals have been designed with steps to provide access to water from the main canal, while secondary and sub-secondary canals are small and have easy access to water - Issue of gender-based violence (GBV) is included in SEP - IPM Plan will be prepared

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand and gravel extraction should be monitored during construction to conserve the Chure area. 	
5	Chairperson, Badagoriya ward -1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing canal near to Rajkula CF can be used rather than the new canal. - Survey area and alignment should be finalized at once. - Compensation for land should be consistent among government projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing canals are considered to be used as far as possible during the survey - Survey has been updated and considered to increase the command area. And cost-benefit analysis is done from technical, environmental and social perspectives - Discussed about the existing Compensation mechanism
6	Rajkula Community Forest User Group, Bardagoriya-1, Kailali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for the forest land used during construction should be provided. - Compensatory plantation should be done for tree loss and should be coordinated with CFUGs - Since the project survey has been conducted near Shri Balkanya Secondary School, Kattipur, the school area may become vulnerable. Therefore, the project should be located at least 500 meters south or north of the school. - Water management should be ensured in the fish farming area. - River training should be performed along the approximately 5 km riverbank area within Ward No. 1 from the Seti Highway Bridge to the south of the Kanda River Bridge. - The Rajkola should be utilized efficiently by constructing a distribution branch canal and extending it to the southern region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensatory plantation will be done according to Environment Protection Rule 2020, Government of Nepal
7	Chairperson, Ghodaghodi Municipality Ward 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fear of inundation in Santipur settlement - Fear of low compensation. - Need for regular interaction meetings among PIO, People representatives and local people in project-affected areas for effective flow of information - Many farmers are concerned about the impact on livelihood and are seeking assurance of not being impacted adversely - Existing seasonal irrigation is insufficient for agriculture in the area, so the construction of irrigation will have a positive impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper drainage of monsoon water will be constructed along with side drain along the main canal

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
8	Farmer, Ghodaghodi Municipality ward- 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 tier surveys reduced the probable impact on household structures from 60 HH to 15 HH, which is beneficial - Rajbadhuwa irrigation must be managed and upgraded during RJKIP-III - Compensation amount should be differentiated based on the road accessibility - Probable problem of inundation must be addressed in the design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrading and utilization of existing canal system is on the plan of the project
9	Municipal Chairperson, Adibasi Janajati Mahasangh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shifting alignment towards north on the foothills of Bhabhar could be better to increase the command area - Inundation on Janaki and Tikapur Municipalities due to past irrigation schemes is causing problems to the Tharu community, so it must be considered during this phase - First tier of GRM- must include women group, dalit and women members of ward, - Modernization of lake/ponds may affect the traditional use and impact on water quality and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detail study of lakes is ongoing
10	Secretary NSDSW, (Dalit organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination in GRM in Dalit issues - Dalit must be representative in GRM - GRM should be made easier and more accessible to Dalits - Accidents due to canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalits will be included as far as possible and invited as members on the issue
11	Forest Officer, Divisional Forest Office, Pahalmanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should identify wildlife crossings and construct them in a wildlife-friendly manner. - Irrigation system should not act as a barrier between the community and the community forest, which may hinder the use and conservation activities at CFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Assessment will be conducted - Existing assess roads will be reinstated during the construction
12	Dolphin Conservation Center, Bhajani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the extended third phase of the Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project, river control measures along the Kanda River should be implemented in Bhajani Municipality, Ward No. 2, along the existing old road connecting Paltupur and Rajbara. These measures should include the construction of bridges. - RJKIP is a river-linking project which will be beneficial to aquatic life during the dry season - Linking the Kandra River to the irrigation system is a good step by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building programs will be implemented along with construction of canal - Issue of migratory birds will be included in the study

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water from the outlet of Laukabhauka lake was traditionally used to operate the grinding mill (Panighatta); this traditional use must be studied and restored. - Local people must be engaged during documentation, reporting for technology and knowledge transfer to local people - Shift alignment to the north if it is technically feasible. - Existing irrigation should be restored and used rather than constructing the new canal - If public utilities have replaced the traditional canals, those public utilities must not be damaged. - Detail study on the impact on biodiversity must be conducted regarding the impact of the construction of a canal and adding water to the existing lakes - Biodiversity conservation and Laukabhauka Lake is good for migratory birds. - Environment-friendly structures should be built for the conservation of aquatic life such as dolphins, otters, gharial crocodiles, fish, and birds - Grievances need to be sorted at the ward level. 	
14	Farmer, Bardagoriya, 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Irrigation facility will promote commercial farming and will help reduce foreign employment - Key persons from the community should be represented in the GRM - Detailed study of migratory birds (Siberian birds) and aquatic life (Otter, Dolphin) should be conducted. - Use of pesticides and their impact on aquatic life should be studied and checked. 	- Other commercial farming assistance programs will be implemented
15	Deputy Chairperson, Tharu Kalyankari Sabha, Kailali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of irrigation canal should be appropriately scheduled and informed well in advance so the farmers are not deprived of the facility - Everyone should have equal access to the capacity-building activities conducted by the project. - Project should be well designed and quality should not be compromised during construction. 	- Maintenance schedule for the operation phase will be prepared in coordination with farmers

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning from the past project should be shared with local communities. - Local communities have religious and traditional rituals that are performed on the riverside, so they should be considered during construction and the addition of water to the existing rivers. 	
16	Secretary, RJKIP Main Canal Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernization of about 128 old FMIS is a positive move - It will be a multipurpose irrigation system as it helps with irrigation and agricultural production, storage and marketing. 	
17	Chairperson, Joshipur RM Ward 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waterlogging issue in Joshipur - Ward 3 of Joshipur is prone to riverbank erosion (Kanda River), so the project design should include river training activities. - Kanda River had caused flood need to me management 	- Drainage system is on project design to evacuate monsoon water downstream
18	Chairperson Bhajni Municipality Ward 3 and Municipality Spokesperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of RJKIP towards the west is a positive move. - River training in Pathriya Ward 8 is incomplete and should be extended - Alternative farming training and capacity-building activities should be conducted so that farmers can farm in regular flooding areas. 	- Capacity-building activities for the farmers will be conducted
19	Farmer Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Kandra Riverbank has sandy soil, making it prone to erosion, so the river training activities should be done 	- River training will be done in the project-impacted area if there is demand from the community
20	Local Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most criminal activities are due to low economic status - Providing employment to local people may reduce crime - Proper orientation to public and immigrant workers on Sexual abuse and harassment should be done before the start of construction work 	- Proposed RJKIP-III is willing to coordinate with local police during the construction to reduce offensive activities raised due to the project.
21	Project Coordinator, RJKIP and ACIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACIU and PIO work on the same command area - ACIU works on the overall value chain of agriculture - Provide grants, training, and construct cold storage - Decision on Grant distribution to farmers is made through a Grant Support Selection Committee (GSSC), which involves representatives from ACIU, PIU, Local Government, WUAs, 	- Grant Distribution will be formed, which will set the criteria for the eligibility for the grant.

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a list of beneficiaries to Municipalities and rural municipalities to avoid duplication - Coordination with Agrovets to provide quality products to farmers - Training should be focused on value addition - From past learnings, activities like seed production of potato, maize, and Paddy (Chaite Dhan) should be promoted 	
22	Bani Irrigation WUC, Joshipu-4, kailali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The embankment of the Pathariya River in Ward No. 8 of Bhajani Municipality is incomplete and needs to be completed. - Water drainage systems, culverts, and road construction should be carried out to manage the canal water properly. - Since water holds cultural importance in funeral rites, cremation grounds should be established at necessary locations, and shelters should be built to protect from sun and rain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River training activities will be done as required
23	Bagdhauli Irrigation System WUA, Sukkhad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed third phase project must help the water to flow in the existing canal and their maintenance • Canal must be underground in the settlement area • GRM committee shall include representatives of Agriculture Farm, Agriculture Group • GRM intake shall be done through Facebook and other social media • Grievance hearings must be prompt and efficient • There should be a mechanism to ensure that affected families/communities receive fair and prompt justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing irrigation system will be upgraded - Safety measures will be taken during canal construction at settlements - GRM committee include the members of WUA, which is formed by the farmers
24	Mahunyal Krisi Sanstha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the canal survey has been conducted through a densely populated area in Ward No. 1 of Bardagoria Rural Municipality, Kattipur, it may lead to various issues, including risks to human safety. Additionally, children may be exposed to risk because the canal is near a school. Therefore, these complexities should be properly addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety measures will be built along with the construction of a canal near the settlement and schools

SN	Stakeholder	Key Issues raised/discussed by the stakeholders	Responses by project (if any)
25	Piruwa WUC, Bardagoriya-2, Kumbiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A permanent main canal should be constructed at the junction of the Ranijamara and Piruwa irrigation canals, and a 2,931-meter road should be constructed along one side of the canal. - To provide irrigation for 245 hectares of farmland benefiting from the Piruwa Irrigation System, the main canal and branch channels should be expanded - Modern agricultural irrigation systems should be repaired and constructed at the site where the canal has been routed by damming the wetlands and ponds of the Piruwa Irrigation System - Farmers in this region should be provided with both skill-based and awareness training on modern agricultural practices suitable for different seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete lining will be constructed to reduce the water infiltration and formation of marshy land.
26	Pathriya Irrigation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the land measurement, mapping, and record updates of farmers associated with the Patharaiya Irrigation System have not been completed yet, and the farmers in this area have not received any compensation so far, arrangements or facilitation should be made to address this issue, and necessary steps should be taken to resolve it. - As the Patharaiya River is continuously cutting the banks, immediate embankment construction is necessary, and appropriate management should be ensured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will handle the issues raised due to the extension of RJKIP. - River training on project impact area will be done as required to reduce bank cutting.

Date	Stakeholder	Issues of discussion	Key Issues raised/discussed
January 6, 2025	Bardgoriya Rural Municipality- Chairman Vice-Chairman Ward Chairman-Ward no. 4, Journalist, project beneficiary,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested that the canal be aligned near the national highway in Bardgoriya Ward no. 3 area to the public land in the north to reduce social impacts from land acquisition and also to minimize the compensation amount • This realignment can maximize the benefits from the irrigation facility covering additional area compared to the proposed alignment • Project is suggested to realign the irrigation canal along the Kalika Secondary School playground up to Puraina Lake to enhance the benefits
January 9, 2025	Joshiapur Rural Municipality, Chairman, Chief Administrative Officer, Account Officer, Agriculture Technician, Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water outlet needs to be well provisioned in the construction of irrigation canal • Culverts in the irrigation canal should be provided for road crossing in the required sections • Lining in the edge of the irrigation canal should be provided
January 9, 2025	Piruwa Irrigation Water User Committee, Bardgoriya Municipality-Ward no. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should provide additional water for irrigation as the irrigation is insufficient from the existing Piruwa Irrigation Canal • Bars along the canals in and near the settlement areas need to be installed to avoid possible accidents
January 6, 2025	DFO, Pahalmanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Forest resources and biodiversity • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should coordinate tree cutting with the Division Forest Office • Project needs to provide adequate support for the conservation of protected species and biodiversity of the area • Project should provide wildlife crossing in the forest segregated areas • Project should follow legal provisions of Forest Regulations, 2024 (second amendment)

January 8, 2025	Koilahi Taal Community Forest User Group, Kailari, Kailali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Forest resources and biodiversity • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispute over the Koilahi Lake between local government and community forest user group •
January 10, 2025	Pathariya Irrigation System Water User Committee, Joshipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing canal is narrow and in a worn-out state; therefore, upgrading the proposed irrigation canal should be constructed to accommodate additional water flow • Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are extensively used • The WUC is unaware of ESHS safeguards
January 7, 2025	Local Farmers, Bardgoria-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient irrigation as farmers depends on rain, Piruwa Canal (very limited) and boring water • Canal crossing must be constructed on every road crossing and another culturally- socially important place for easy access
January 7, 2025	Badgars/Bhalmansa-Gaduwa Dangaura Tharu, Bardagoriya-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should coordinate with Budghars during the project implementation since Badghar is socially responsible in managing social conflicts •
January 10, 2025	Probable affected household at Main Feeder Canal, Chainage 0+001, 0+750, 2+850, 3+150, 5+090, 6+373, 11+810, 12+024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept, components, and objectives • Project sites and planned activities • Project implementation arrangements • Land use status • Key ESHS risks and issues related to the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since all our land will be taken, the canal must be routed elsewhere. • Handsome compensation for land acquisition must be provided more than that of government valuation, not less than market value • As the proposed canal will be large, it should not pose a drowning risk to children

January 10, 2025	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information can be disseminated through official social media platforms of RJKIP PIU, Municipality; FM, national/local television programs and other media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has used websites and jingles played through local FM stations to disseminate project information.
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Annex 2: Tentative budget for two years

S N	Item	Quantity	NRs (@ 138 per US\$)	Time/ years	Total Cost		Remarks
					NRS	US\$	
1	Estimated Staff salaries and related expenses						
1 a	Travel cost of Staff	-	Lump sum	as per need	400000	2,899	As and when demanded/required for 12 months
1 b	Salaries for community liaison officer	2	43689	24	2097072	15,196	provision of one officer for 2 years
1 c	Communications for consultant and staff	-	Lump sum	as per need	30000	217	each month for 2 years
	Sub-total				2,527,072	18,312	
2	Events						
2 a	Periodic stakeholder consultations - Meetings/workshops/FGDs (Cost of venues, refreshments etc.)	8	50000	4	400000	2,899	4 consultation meetings in a year for 2 years
2 b	Logistical support for IP, Dalits, and other vulnerable groups for attending consultations		Lump Sum	as per need	150000	1,087	As and when demanded/required for two years
2 c	Individual and group consultations		Lump Sum	as per need	100000	725	As and when demanded/required for two years
	Sub-total				650000	4,710	
3	Communication Campaign						
3 a	Project Information Centers (Basic logistics and operations)	1	65000	1	65000	471.01	
3 b	Development of communication tools, methods, and materials (Newspaper advertisements, brochures, leaflets,		Lumpsum	-	300000	2173.91	

S N	Item	Quantity	NRs (@ 138 per US\$)	Time/ years	Total Cost		Remarks
					NRS	US\$	
	information booklets, posters, display boards, websites etc.)						
3 c	Development of community radio and TV programs		Lumpsum	20	300000	2173.91	
3 d	Awareness raising programs, resources & resource persons		Lumpsum	4	200000	1449.28	
3 e	Communication and coordination/facilitation (telephone, email)		Lumpsum	12	120000	869.57	5000 per monts for 2 years
	Sub -total				985000	7137.68	
4	Trainings						
4 a	Training on social/ environmental issues and OHS for PIO and contractor staff	2	50000	1	100000	724.64	one event each year for 2 years
4 b	Training on gender-based violence (GBV) for project implementing office (PIO) and contractor staff	2	50000	1	100000	724.64	one event each year for 2 years
	Sub- total				200000	1449.28	
5	Beneficiary survey						
5 a	Mid- project perception/ satisfaction survey	1	120000	1	120000	869.57	one to be conducted at the end of two years
5 b	Periodic monitoring	4	50000	2	200000	1449.28	in every six months for the priod of 2 years
	Sub- total				320000	2318.84	
6	Grievance redress system						
6 a	Meetings, documentation, and record keeping/databases and reporting	8	4000	4	32000	232	Four documentations and reporting in each year in each subproject for 2 years
6 b	Logistics for meetings for communications with complainants and other stakeholders	-	Lump sum	as per need	50000	362	As and when demanded/required for 2 years

S N	Item	Quantity	NRs (@ 138 per US\$)	Time/ years	Total Cost		Remarks
					NRS	US\$	
6 c	GRM implementation monitoring	4	1000	2	4,000	29	
6 d	Training and orientations for staff on GRM management	2	30,000	1	60,000	435	One in a year for each subproject for 24 months
6 e	Establishment of Suggestion box		Lump sum		50,000	362	in palika office and affected ward office and PIO
6f	GRM communication materials		Lump sum		50,000	362	
	Sub-total				246,000	1,783	
7	Other Expenses						
7 a	Documentation of stakeholder activities and quarterly reporting	8	3500	4	28,000	203	Four documentations and reporting in each year in each subproject for 2 years
7 b	Data storage and analysis		Lump sum		200,000	1,449	
7 c	Report Preparation	8	2500	4	20,000	145	
7 d	Miscellanoeus	-	Lump sum		200000	1,449	Estimated for 12 months
	Sub-total				448,000	3,246	
	Grand total				5,376,072	38,957.04	

Annex 3: Monitoring and reporting of the SEP

Key evaluation questions	Specific Evaluation questions	Potential Indicators	Data Collection Methods
GRM. To what extent have project-affected parties been provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances? Has the implementing agency responded to and managed such grievances?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are project-affected parties raising issues and grievances? How quickly/effectively are the grievances resolved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of GM and/or feedback mechanisms Requests for information from relevant agencies. Use of suggestion boxes placed in the villages/project communities. Number of grievances raised by workers, disaggregated by gender of workers and worksite, resolved within a specified time frame. Number of Sexual Exploitation, and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) cases reported in the project areas, which were referred for health, social, legal and security support according to the referral process in place. (if applicable) Number of grievances that have been (i) opened, (ii) opened for more than 30 days, (iii) resolved, (iv) closed, and (v) number of responses that satisfied the complainants, during the reporting period disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age, and location of complainant. 	Records from the implementing agency and other relevant agencies

Key evaluation questions	Specific Evaluation questions	Potential Indicators	Data Collection Methods
<p>Stakeholder engagement impact on project design and implementation.</p> <p>How have engagement activities made a difference in project design and implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Was there interest and support for the project? ● Were there any adjustments made during project design and implementation based on the feedback received? ● Was priority information disclosed to relevant parties throughout the project cycle? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Active participation of stakeholders in activities ● Number of actions taken in a timely manner in response to feedback received during consultation sessions with project-affected parties. ● Number of consultation meetings and public discussions where the feedback and recommendation received is reflected in project design and implementation. ● Number of disaggregated engagement sessions held, focused on at-risk groups in the project. 	<p>Stakeholder Consultation Attendance Sheets/Minutes</p> <p>Evaluation forms</p> <p>Structured surveys</p> <p>Social media/traditional media entries on the project results</p>
<p>Implementation effectiveness. Were stakeholder engagement activities effective in implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Were the activities implemented as planned? Why or why not? ● Was the stakeholder engagement approach inclusive of disaggregated groups? Why or why not? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of SEP activities implemented. ● Key barriers to participation identified with stakeholder representatives. ● Number of adjustments made in the stakeholder engagement approach to improve projects' outreach, inclusion and effectiveness. 	<p>Communication Strategy</p> <p>Periodic Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Face-to-face meetings and/or FGDs with Vulnerable Groups or their representatives</p>

Annex 4: Grievance form

Grievance Form					
				Grievance registration no.	
				Date of registration	
Details of complainant:				<input type="checkbox"/> (Tick the box for anonymity)	
Name:					
First Name		Middle name		Last name	
Gender:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Male		<input type="checkbox"/> Female		<input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Address:					
Province	District	Municipality	Ward No.	Name of place	
Contact details:					
Primary mobile no.				Email	
Secondary mobile no.				Facebook	
Preferred mode of contact: _____					
Brief description of grievance					
Mode of submission of grievance:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal	<input type="checkbox"/> Written	<input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Box	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone	<input type="checkbox"/> Email	<input type="checkbox"/> Others
----- Signature of Complainant			----- Signature of Grievance Officer		

Annex 5: Sample Grievance Closure Form

Grievance Closure Form	
Resolution	
Grievance Number	
Grievance registered date	
Describe the steps taken to resolve the grievance	
Describe the resolution	
Department:	
Mode of communication for reply (meeting/ written/ verbal/ display):	
Date closed:	
Signatures	
Complainant:	
Project representative:	
Date:	

Annex 6: Resolution notification form

RESOLUTION NOTIFICATION FORM
Grievance Number: Grievance Date: Resolution Date: GRM Level
RESOLUTION

On Behalf of RJKIP	On Behalf of RJKIP	On Behalf of Complainant
Prepared By	Verified By	Received By
Name	Name	Name
Date	Date	Date
Signature	Signature	Signature

Annex 7: Incident report/documenting form

Note: *this form is to be filled by the designated GBV focal person of the GRM with complete sensitivity and non-biasness towards the survivor and the incident*

PART 1

SURVIVOR INFORMATION

1. CASE NUMBER: (assign the Survivor a case number or incident number for confidentiality according to local coding protocols)
2. DATE AND TIME OF THE REPORT:
3. SURVIVOR AGE (DATE OF BIRTH):
4. SEX: FEMALE MALE OTHER (Please specify) RATHER NOT SAY
5. SUMMARY OF INCIDENT: (A brief summary of the incident without disclosing survivor's personal information)

PART 2

INFORMATION ON SERVICE PROVIDERS

Please indicate the organization and the time of the referral from the time the incident was reported. The survivor was referred to the following services.

1. Legal counselling/support
2. Psychosocial counselling
3. Shelter
4. Medical support
5. Police
6. Child helpline/children service providers: Child Helpline: 1098
7. OCMC (One Stop Crisis Management Centre)
8. Other

STATUS OF THE CASE

In coordination with the referred service provider, please provide information on the status of the case and accordingly document it 'CLOSED' in the GM

Annex 8: Consent of release for information

***Note:** The purpose of this form is to obtain the Survivor's permission to share their information about the incident with other authorized organizations/individuals. The survivor should be informed about the authorized organization/individuals (WB, project Manager, Service providers) to whom the information will be disclosed*

I, _____, give my permission for (Name of Organization) to share information about the incident I have reported.

I understand that in giving my authorization, I am giving (Name of Organization) permission to share the specific case information from my incident report with the PIC of the project/World Bank/Service Providers, so that I can receive the best possible care and assistance with safety and as per my need. I understand that the information will be treated with confidentiality and respect and shared only as needed to provide the assistance I need and request. I understand that releasing this information means that a person from the referred service provider may come to talk to me.

Signature or thumb print of the survivor:

Signature or thumb print of the parent/guardian (if survivor is under 16):

Annex 9: Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Tool (ESIRT)

(Form B & C)

Part B: To be completed by Borrower

B1: Incident Details

Date of incident intake by the project/GM:	Date Reported to PIU:	Date Reported to WBG:
Reported to project/GM by: <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Is a record of this incident in GM? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Reported to PIU by: <input type="checkbox"/> GM operator <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Reported to WBG by: <input type="checkbox"/> PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

B2: Incident type (please check all that apply) See Appendix 1 for definitions

Sexual exploitation ☐ Sexual abuse ☐ Sexual harassment ☐

B3: Provide the following details from the GM record

Age of survivor (if recorded in GM):	Have the national legislation or mandatory reporting requirements been followed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sex of survivor (if recorded in GM): Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Was the survivor referred to service provision? ³ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the survivor employed by the project (as indicated by the survivor or complainant and reported in the GM)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the alleged perpetrator employed by the project (as indicated by the survivor or complainant and reported in the GM)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

B4: Basis for further action

³ When a complaint is filed by a third party, or the survivor has not reached out to the project, the project may not be able to confirm this information. In these cases, it may not be advisable for the project GM to attempt to reach the survivor, as this may jeopardize confidentiality, safety, and agency. Projects may attempt to find safe ways to pass information indirectly (such as through broad efforts to inform) about services available.

a. Has the complainant provided informed consent to lodge a formal complaint? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Has the survivor provided informed consent to be part of an investigation into misconduct? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the employer have a suitable administrative process and capacity in place to investigate misconduct relating to SEA/SH in a survivor-centered way? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Has the complaint been filed anonymously or through a third party? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer to any of these questions is no, has the GM assessed the risks and benefits of carrying out an investigation into the alleged misconduct, taking into account the survivor's safety and wellbeing? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Will an investigation into misconduct be undertaken in addition to an investigation into adequacy of project systems, processes or procedures? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Appendix 1: Incident Types

Incident Type	Example
Sexual Exploitation: Any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. In Bank financed operations/projects, sexual exploitation occurs when access to or benefit from a Bank financed Goods, Works, Non-consulting Services or Consulting Services is used to extract sexual gain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community member is promised employment on the World Bank financed project site in exchange for sex • A member of the project team connecting water lines to homes requests a sexual favor for access to water connection • A project worker denies passage of a woman through the worksite unless she performs a sexual favor
Sexual Abuse: Actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. In Bank financed operations/projects, sexual abuse occurs when a project related worker (contractor staff, subcontractor staff, supervising engineer) uses force or unequal power vis a vis a community member or colleague to perpetrate or threat to perpetrate an unwanted sexual act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project worker abuses a community member • A project worker has a sexual relationship with a child • A project worker befriends a child, supporting her and/or her family in exchange of sexual favors • A project worker stays in the cafeteria after dinner and sexually assaults a kitchen staff member • A project worker touches an administrative staff member's body. • A supervisor for a subcontractor asks his female colleague to join him for a business dinner with the main contractor. After dinner he asks her to entertain "the boss" in his room as an appreciation for the contract and her work.
Sexual Harassment: Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favor, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behavior of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment, or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worker sends sexually explicit text messages to a coworker • A colleague leaves an offensive picture that is sexually explicit on a co-worker's desk • A project worker asks all female employees to greet him with a kiss on the cheek every day before work.

creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. In Bank financed operations/projects, sexual harassment occurs within the context of a subcontractor or contractor and relates to employees of the company experiencing unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favor or acts of a sexual nature that are offensive and humiliating among the same company's employees.

- A project worker compliments his co-worker's body.
- A project worker continuously invites a co-worker out for drinks or dinner after being told that they are not interested.

Annex 10: GBV Service Provider in Kailali District

S. N	Service Provider	District	Service	Explanation of Provided Service	Contact	Name
1	Advocacy Forum	Kailali	Legal	Legal aid and mediation services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.advocacyforum.org advocacyforumnepal@gmail.com 01- 4425561/4432309 9841835260	Puspa Bikram Shahi Focal Person
2.	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRD)	Kailali	Legal	Legal aid and mediation services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.celrrd.org info@celrrd.org netratamang84@gmail.com 9848858811	Netra Tamang Legal Expert
3	CMC-Nepal (Centre for Mental Health and Counselling)	Kailali	Counselling and Mental Health	Psychosocial counselling and mental health services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.cmcnepal.org.np cmcnepal@mos.com.np tankatimlsena1975@gmail.com 01-4102037, 01-5326041 9848497446	Tanka Timalina Mental Health Supervisor
4	CVICT (Centre for Victims of Torture)	Kailali	Counselling and Mental Health	Psychosocial counselling and mental health services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.cvict.org.np cvict@cvict.org.np 01-4373994 98006165851	Kalpna Joshi Counsellor
5	CWIN (Child Workers in Nepal)	Kailali	Child rescue and protection	Provides shelter, psychosocial	www.cwin.org.np	Bisnu Kumari Paudel Hari

				counseling, education, reintegration and rescue, medical services to children experiencing violence	cwin@mos.com.np sumnil00@gmail.com cwinraic@gmail.com harilalcwin@gmail.com 091-525600 9858420100	Lal Chaudhari Focal Person
	District Police Office	Kailali	Police Service	Provide protection and rescue services to women and children experiencing GBV	www.nepalpolice.gov.np 091-5211150 9858425555	Anup Samser Ja Ba Ra Superintendent of Police (SP)
7	FWLD (Forum for Women, Law and Development)	Banke	Legal	Legal aid and mediation services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.fwld.org fwld2013@gmail.com suniladvnpj@gmail.com 081-524254 9848010100	Sunil Kumar Shrestha Lawyer
8	Kin Nepal	Banke	Trafficking	Provides shelter, reintegration and rescue services to women and girls who have been trafficked.	www.kinpal.com 081-523657 9815574580	Sunita Saru Focal Person
9	LACC (Legal Aid and Consultancy Center)	Kailali	Legal	Legal aid and mediation services to women	www.laccnepal.org laccnepal@gmail.com 01-5543111, 01-5542999 9841835260	Pushap Bikram Sahi Advocate

				and girls experien cing GBV		
10	Maiti Nepal	Kailali	Trafficking	Provides shelter, reintegra tion and rescue services to women and girls who have been trafficked .	www.maitinepal.org info@maitinepal.org bishwo@maitinepal.org kailali@maitimepal.org 091-525979 9801711550, 9848421915	Shiva Charan Chaudhary Focal Person
11	Manav Sewa Ashram	Kailali	Mental Health	Provides psychoso cial counsell ing, mental health services and long- term shelter to women and girls experien cing GBV	www.manavsewaashram.org manavsewaashram2082@gmail.com 091-526748 9855076013	Adarsha Dhakal District Co- ordinator
12	Marie Stopes Nepal	Kailali	Reproductive Health	Provides counsell ing, sexual and reproduc tive health services to women and girls.	www.mariestopes.org.np msi@mariestopes.org.np 091-550139	Shanti Joshi Clinic Incharge
13	Nepal Bar Associatio n	Kailai	Legal	Provides legal aid and mediatio n services to women and girls	www.nepalbar.org neba@nepalbar.org 9848539965	Devi Lal Chaudhary Lawyer

				experiencing GBV		
14	OCMC (One Stop Crisis Management Centres)-Seti Pradeshik Hospital	Kailali	Medical/Psychosocial	Provides medical and psychosocial services to women and girls experiencing sexual violence	seti.hospital@gmail.com 9858424633	Yasoda Ji Focal Person
15	Police - Women's Cells	Kailali	Police Service	Women's Cells are based in Police Stations and provide protection, mediation and rescue services to women and children experiencing GBV	9858790083	Khem Raj Panta Sub-Inspector
16	Saathi	Kanchanpur/Banke	Shelter	Provides shelter, psychosocial counselling, training, employment, reintegration and rescue services to women and girls experiencing GBV	www.saathi.org.np saathi.ktm@gmail.com chandrenu6@gmail.com urushahi@gmail.com 9801388883	Renuka Chand Urmila Shahi Focal Person

17	Shakti Samuha	Banke	Trafficking/Shelter	Provides shelter, reintegration and rescue services to women and girls who have been trafficked .	www.shaktisamuha.org.np nirmala.thapa17@gmail.com 9858080812	Nirmala Poudel Regional Coordinator
18	WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation Center)	Kailali	Shelter	Provides shelter, reintegration and rescue services to women and girls who have been trafficked	www.worecnepal.org ics@worecnepal.org 091-526956/ 091-525261 (Gauriganga Municipality, Kailali) 9848558205	Jaya Kala Chaudhary Safe house incharge

The list has been compiled from GBV Service Directory developed by National Women Commission (Published 21-06-2021) available from https://www.nwc.gov.np/Publication_file/60d196fd45038_GBV_Service_Directory.xlsx

19	Good Neighbors	Kailali	Mom Center	Early Child Development program with public library facility
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ggnepal@goodneighbours.org.np,